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ABSTRACT

This report provides recent (1991-92) facts and figures, about higher education in the United States. Sections of the report present statistical data concerning the following areas: student enrollment, student financial aid, tuition and fees, faculty and staff, educational finances, degrees awarded, research activity, and results from extension and outreach programs. Major findings included the following: (1) college enrollment during the fall of 1991 was estimated at 14.2 million students; (2) in 1991-92, nearly 3 percent of all students enrolling in higher education were foreign, 87 percent of whom attended four-year institutions; (3) in 1989, about 49 percent of undergraduates enrolled in public four-year colleges and universities received some financial aid; (4) in 1987-88, about 10 percent of full-time faculty in colleges and universities were minorities, of whom 3 percent were non-hispanic black; (5) the costs of running public universities and colleges were expected to be about $347 billion in 1991-92; (6) the employment rate in 1991 for male college graduates 25 to 34 years old was 7 percent higher than for male high school graduates and for women it was 16 percent higher; and (7) in 1987, researchers at U.S. academic institutions produced 36 percent of all articles published worldwide in science and engineering. The report concludes with a list of National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges members. (GLR)

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ED 364 137

National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

In Brief

A convenient source of facts about American higher education

"In Brief" is a collection of facts and figures, compiled from currently available material, about higher education in the United States. While it is not intended to be comprehensive, we hope you will find it a convenient, easy-to-use source of information for background and perspective on some of the complex issues facing higher education today.

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The Students

Enrollment

All Higher Education

◆ Higher Education in the United States is a major enterprise—college enrollment in the fall of 1991 was estimated to involve some 14.2 million students who attended 999 public two-year colleges, 445 private two-year colleges, 599 public four-year institutions and 1,558 private four-year institutions.

◆ Higher education affects more and more people each year. When the federal Office of Education began collecting data in 1869-70, only about 63,000 students were enrolled in college—about one percent of the 18-to 24-year old population. Today, about 33 percent of this age group is enrolled in some form of higher education.

◆ The proportion of women students attending college has grown significantly, too, from 21 percent in 1869-70 to 53 percent in 1989-90.

◆ In 1990, 19.8 percent of the college student population was made up of minorities.

Public Higher Education

◆ In 1991, the public four-year institutions of higher education in the United States enrolled some 5,694,000 students.

◆ Minority enrollment in four-year public institutions in 1990 was estimated to be 1,014,500.

◆ About 46 percent of the students enrolled in public institutions in 1980 graduated with a bachelor's degree by 1986.

NASULGC Institutions

◆ In 1991-92, NASULGC member institutions enrolled a total of 2,651,481 students.

◆ In 1990, 19 of the 20 U.S. universities with the largest enrollments were NASULGC institutions.

African-American Student Enrollment

Public Higher Education

◆ Eight of the ten U.S. institutions producing the most African-American baccalaureate degree recipients in 1988-89 were public historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs).

◆ Enrollments at public HBCUs increased 10.9 percent between 1979 and 1989. Full-time female student enrollments increased 16.3 percent.

◆ African-American student enrollments increased 8.4 percent at all public four-year institutions in 1990, constituting the largest minority group at majority colleges and universities.

◆ In the fall of 1992, 28 of the 35 public HBCUs reported increases in enrollments over the previous year.

NASULGC Institutions

◆ Of the 35 public HBCUs, 17 are NASULGC institutions.

Foreign Students in the U.S.

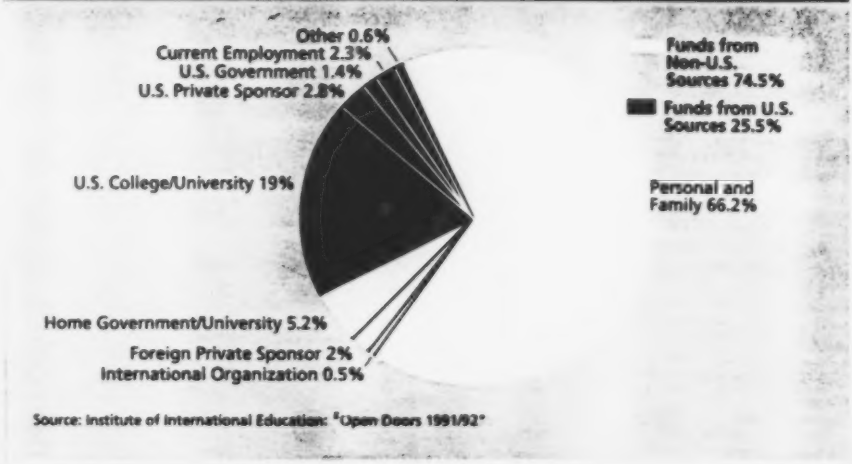
All Higher Education

◆ In 1991-92, 419,585 foreign students, representing 2.9 percent of the total student population, were enrolled in U.S. universities and colleges. The overwhelming majority of these students (364,500 or 87 percent) attended four-year institutions.

◆ Although engineering had been a long-time favorite, since 1989-90, the most popular field of study for foreign students has

The term "all higher education" refers to all two-year, four-year, four-year-and-beyond, public and private institutions. "Public higher education" refers only to four-year and four-year-and-beyond public institutions. "NASULGC institutions" refers to the 167 colleges and universities that are members of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

Foreign Students by Primary Source of Funds, 1991-92



Source: Institute of International Education: "Open Doors 1991/92"

been business and management. In 1991-92 it was the major of over 20 percent of the foreign student population, with 17.7 percent majoring in engineering.

◆ In 1992-93, foreign students at U.S. institutions are expected to spend $3,285,350,550, based on a monthly maintenance rate of $870 (excluding tuition, fees and books). In 1991-92, about three-quarters of these funds came from non-U.S. sources.

NASULGC Institutions

◆ All of the ten public institutions with the highest enrollment of foreign students in the U.S. in 1991-92 were NASULGC universities.

Undergraduate Charges

Public Higher Education

◆ For the 1991-92 academic year annual undergraduate charges for tuition, room and board were estimated at $5,181 at public colleges and universities. In-state tuition and fees averaged $2,098 of this total.

◆ The major sources of current-fund revenue for public institutions of higher learning are state governments (41.7 percent), sales and services (21.7 percent) and tuition (15.5 percent).

NASULGC Institutions

◆ The average undergraduate in-state tuition and fees at NASULGC institutions in 1992 was $2,535 per year.

Financial Aid

Public Higher Education

◆ In 1989, 49 percent of undergraduates enrolled in public four-year colleges and universities received financial aid. Thirty-six percent of this aid came from the federal government, 19.7 percent from the state, 17.3 percent from the institution and 9.3 percent from other sources.

The Institutions

Faculty and Staff

All Higher Education

◆ In addition to students, many other people are part of the American higher education community. Among them are the full-time employees of colleges and universities. In 1989-90 there were:
514,662 members of faculties,
137,561 administrators and
343,699 other professionals
working on U.S. campuses,
along with
370,336 secretarial,
147,569 technical,
63,728 skilled crafts and
201,973 service employees coming to
1,779,528 total people employed full time in higher education.

◆ In 1987-88, about 10 percent of full-time faculty in colleges and universities were minorities, of which three percent were non-hispanic black.

Finances

All Higher Education

◆ For 1991-92, institutions of higher education were expected to spend about $164 billion, which amounts to about 2.9 percent of the gross domestic product.

◆ Endowments at colleges and universities represent a sizeable economic resource, close to $68 billion in 1989-90.

Public Higher Education

◆ The costs of running public universities and colleges were expected to be about $347 billion in 1991-92.

◆ The average state appropriation share for higher education in fiscal year 1993 was 12.2 percent of the state's general fund. This means the average state appropriated $68 million—or 0.2 percent—less for higher education in FY '93 than in the previous year.

Impact on State and Local Economies

Selected Public Institutions

Public universities are large economic enterprises, employing significant numbers of people who, in turn, pay taxes and spend money in the local economy. In addition, universities contract for goods, services and capital construction, generally from providers in their local regions. They also attract out-of-state visitors and federal research dollars into their areas. Because this money ripples through the economy, it has a stimulating and multiplying effect on the prosperity of the region greatly in excess of the actual dollars involved. Selected public universities report the following examples of ways in which universities affect the economy of their regions:

◆ The University of Oregon's budget for 1990-91 totaled $199 million and its 3,617 employees make the university their county's number one employer.

◆ Between 1982-87, the University of Alaska Fairbanks was consistently the largest single civilian employer in the region, and FY 1988 budget figures indicate that university employees

spend about $33.3 million in the local economy.

◆ The University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver and the Health Science Center in 1992 attracted more than $220 million in federally sponsored research awards to the state and directly employed more than 19,000 Coloradans.

◆ The University of Nebraska-Lincoln estimates that household expenditures of its faculty and staff contribute approximately $130 million directly into the state's economy, while expenditures of students contribute another $150 million. The university employs approximately 5,100 Nebraskans statewide.

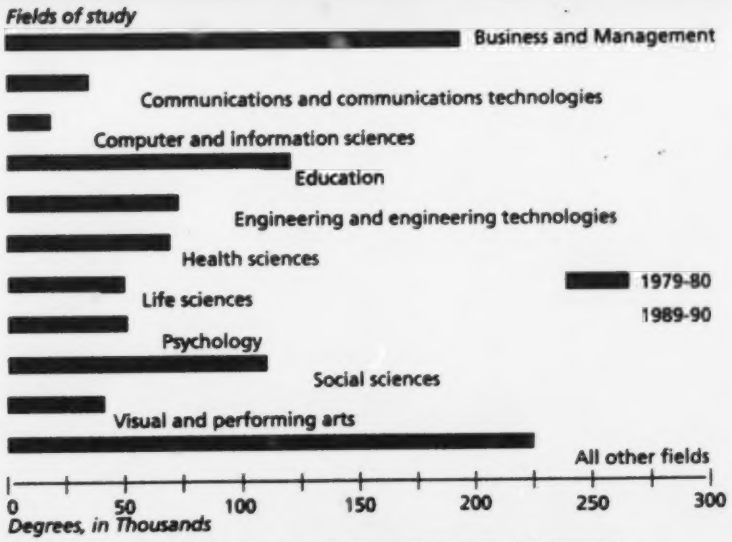
◆ In 1991-92, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, awarded 31,919 contracts to small in-state businesses and spent $9.6 million on supplies and services in New Brunswick alone. The university's year-round arts programming attracts an audience that officials estimate spends up to $4 million each year.

◆ The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, with a $347 million payroll and a 9,536-member work force, estimates that out-of-state students each year bring about $41.5 million "new" money to spend in the state and that visitors to the campus contribute more than $22.6 million in combined new sales.

◆ The Ohio State University estimates that its employees, students and visitors in 1990-91 spent approximately $1.45 billion in Ohio. The university also brought to Ohio some $295.3 million in out-of-state revenues, including federal research support, spending by non-resident students and student financial aid.

◆ The University of Minnesota showed a total revenue of nearly $1.5 billion in fiscal year 1990-91. It is also the largest single employer in the state, with slightly over 35,000 employees, including student workers.

Trends in bachelor's degrees conferred in selected fields of study: 1979-80, 1989-1990



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey.

The Results

Degrees Awarded

All Higher Education

◆ The numbers of bachelor's degrees granted in 1990 was 1,049,488. In the same year 323,844 master's degrees and 38,238 doctor's degrees were awarded, along with 4,093 dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D), 15,115 medicine (M.D.) and 36,437 law (LL.B. or J.D.) degrees.

Public Higher Education

◆ In 1990-91 public institutions of higher education conferred 722,000 bachelor's, 196,000 master's, 26,000 doctor's and 29,000 first professional degrees for a grand total of 973,000 diplomas awarded.

◆ In 1988-89 public institutions awarded the following undergraduate and graduate degrees: 17,282 in agriculture, 187,245 in business and management, 24,527 in computer sciences, 66,608 in engineering, 28,679 in life sciences and 17,878 in physical sciences.

◆ In 1993, of the 55 U.S. universities offering degrees in dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), 37 are public institutions.

◆ In 1993, of the 125 medical schools in the U.S., 82 are located in public institutions.

NASULGC Institutions

◆ NASULGC member institutions award approximately a

half-million degrees annually, including about one-third of all bachelor's and master's degrees, 60 percent of all U.S. doctoral degrees, and 70 percent of the nation's engineering degrees.

◆ Of the 40 institutions that granted the most doctorates in 1990, 29 were NASULGC institutions.

Other Educational Outcomes

All Higher Education

◆ Among adults from 25 to 42 years old, college graduates are 67 percent more likely to vote than those with only high school educations.

◆ The employment rate in 1991 for male college graduates 25 to 34 years old was 7 percent higher than for male high school graduates; for women the difference was 16 percent.

◆ In 1990, for workers 25 to 34 years old, African-American male college graduates' average incomes were 66 percent higher than African-American males with only high school educations. For African-American women, the difference was more than 100 percent. White women with college degrees made 89 percent more than their high school educated counterparts, and for white men the difference was 42 percent.

NASULGC Institutions

◆ NASULGC universities and colleges have educated more than half the current CEOs of America's 500 largest corporations.

◆ NASULGC has produced about half the members of the U.S. Congress in the recent past, and of the 110 new members in the House of Representatives in the 103rd Congress, about 60 percent attended NASULGC institutions.

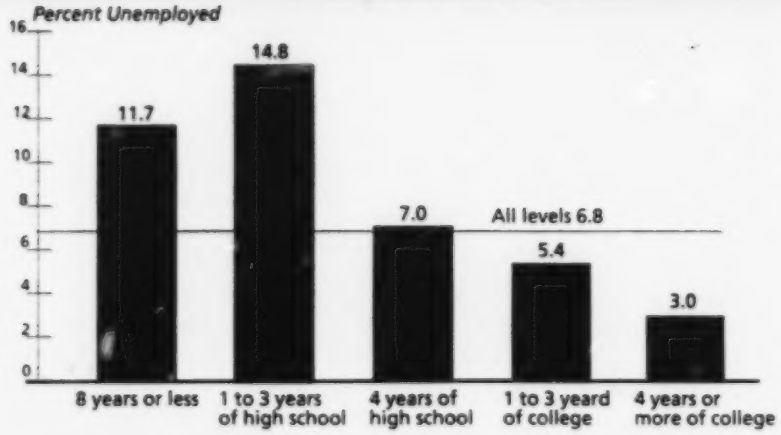
Research

All Higher Education

◆ In 1987 researchers at U.S. academic institutions produced 36 percent of all articles published worldwide in science and engineering.

◆ U.S. universities received 1,115 patents in 1990, up from 390 in 1980. In percentage terms, universities received 2.4 percent of all U.S. patents in 1990, more than double the number in 1980.

Unemployment rates for persons 16 years old and over, by years of school completed: 1991



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished data.

NASULGC Institutions

◆ Twenty-four of the 60 new members of the National Academy of Sciences elected in 1993 are on the faculties of NASULGC institutions.

◆ Sixteen of the top 22 universities that were awarded the most patents in 1992 were NASULGC institutions.

◆ In 1985, 13 of the 20 largest university library collections in the U.S. were at NASULGC institutions.

◆ NASULGC universities make up 35 of the top 50 universities in total science and engineering research-and-development spending, according to 1991 National Science Foundation figures.

Extension and Outreach

NASULGC Institutions

◆ The land-grant universities' Cooperative Extension System operates in all 50 states, six territories and the District of Columbia, and its staff of approximately 15,000 serve people in more than 3,000 different counties.

◆ In the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, $1.4 billion was allotted for Cooperative Extension work, of which 28 percent came from federal funds and 72 percent from state funds.

◆ Each year, Cooperative Extension staff work with nearly three million volunteers who, in turn, work with about 48 million other adults and youth.

◆ In 1991, the Cooperative Extension System involved 1.2 million youth in natural resources and environmental education programs and over a five year period provided environmental training to 50,000 teachers.

◆ Last year, 40 million Americans benefitted from practical education offered by the Cooperative Extension System.

Member Institutions

The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

* Indicates a land-grant institution as designated by the state legislature.
•Indicates a university system.

Alabama
Alabama A&M University*
Auburn University*
Tuskegee University
University of Alabama System•
University of Alabama
University of Alabama at Birmingham
University of Alabama in Huntsville

Alaska
University of Alaska Statewide System*•
University of Alaska Fairbanks

Arizona
Arizona State University
University of Arizona*

Arkansas
University of Arkansas System•
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville*
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff*

California
University of California*•
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara

Colorado
Colorado State University*
University of Colorado•
University of Colorado, Boulder

Connecticut
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station*
University of Connecticut*

Delaware
Delaware State College*
University of Delaware*

District of Columbia
University of the District of Columbia*

Florida
Florida A&M University*
Florida Atlantic University
Florida International University
Florida State University
University of Central Florida
University of Florida*
University of South Florida
State University System of Florida•

Georgia
Fort Valley State College*
University of Georgia*

Guam
University of Guam*

Hawaii*
University of Hawaii*

Idaho
University of Idaho*

Illinois
Southern Illinois University•
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
University of Illinois*•
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Indiana
Indiana University•
Purdue University*

Iowa
Iowa State University*
University of Iowa

Kansas
Kansas State University*
University of Kansas
Wichita State University

Kentucky
Kentucky State University*
University of Kentucky*
University of Louisville

Louisiana
Louisiana State University System*•
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Southern University System*•
University of New Orleans

Maine
University of Maine System•
University of Maine*

Maryland
University of Maryland System•
University of Maryland at College Park*
University of Maryland Eastern Shore*

Massachusetts
Massachusetts Institute of Technology*
University of Massachusetts*•
University of Massachusetts, Amherst
University of Massachusetts, Boston

Michigan
Michigan State University*
Oakland University
University of Michigan
Wayne State University

Minnesota
University of Minnesota*

Mississippi
Alcorn State University*
Mississippi State University*
University of Mississippi

Missouri
Lincoln University*
University of Missouri*•
University of Missouri-Columbia
University of Missouri-Kansas City
University of Missouri-Rolla
University of Missouri-St. Louis

Montana
Montana State University*
University of Montana

Nebraska
University of Nebraska*•
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Nevada
University of Nevada, Reno*

New Hampshire
University System of New Hampshire•
University of New Hampshire*

New Jersey
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey*
New Jersey Institute of Technology

New Mexico
New Mexico State University*
University of New Mexico

New York
City University of New York•
City University of New York Graduate School and University Center
Cornell University*
State University of New York•
State University of New York at Albany
State University of New York at Binghamton
State University of New York at Buffalo
State University of New York at Stony Brook

North Carolina
East Carolina University
North Carolina A&T State University*
North Carolina State University*
University of North Carolina•
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

North Dakota
North Dakota State University*
University of North Dakota

Ohio
Bowling Green State University
Kent State University
Miami University
The Ohio State University*
Ohio University
University of Cincinnati
University of Toledo
Wright State University

Oklahoma
Langston University*
Oklahoma State University*
University of Oklahoma
University Center at Tulsa

Oregon
Oregon State System of Higher Education•
Oregon State University*
Portland State University
University of Oregon

Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University*
Temple University
University of Pittsburgh

Puerto Rico
University of Puerto Rico*

Rhode Island
University of Rhode Island*

South Carolina
Clemson University*
South Carolina State University*
University of South Carolina

South Dakota
South Dakota State University*
University of South Dakota

Tennessee
Memphis State University
Tennessee State University*
University of Tennessee*•
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Texas
Prairie View A&M University*
Texas A&M University System•
Texas A&M University*
Texas Tech University
University of Houston System•
University of Houston
University of North Texas
University of Texas System•
University of Texas at Austin

Utah
University of Utah
Utah State University*

Vermont
University of Vermont*

Virgin Islands
University of the Virgin Islands*

Virginia
University of Virginia
Virginia Commonwealth University
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University*
Virginia State University*

Washington
University of Washington
Washington State University*

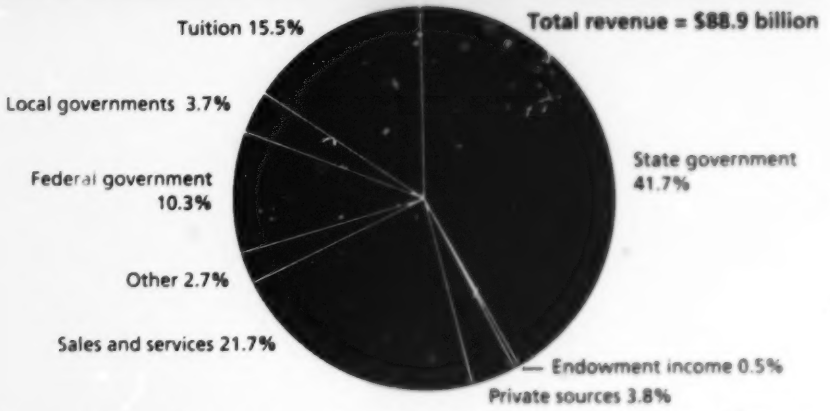
West Virginia
West Virginia University*

Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin System•
University of Wisconsin-Madison*
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Wyoming
University of Wyoming*

Material used in this brochure came from the following sources: The National Center for Education Statistics *Digest of Education Statistics 1992, The Condition of Education 1992, Basic Student Charges at Postsecondary Institutions: Academic Year 1991-92* and *120 Years of American Education: A Statistical Portrait*; *The Chronicle of Higher Education Almanac*, August 26, 1992; American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, *Student Charges at Public, Four-Year Institutions Annual Survey Fall 1992*; Institute of International Education, *Open Doors 1991/92 Report on International Exchange*; *State Budget Actions 1992*; *Peterson's Guide to Graduate Programs 1993*; Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, National Research Council; and Science and Engineering Indicators 1991, National Science Foundation.

Sources of current-fund revenue for public institutions of higher education 1989-1990



Source: U.S. Deparment of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance, FY 1989" survey.

NASULGC Member Institutions

◆ Founded in 1887, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) is the nation's oldest higher education association.

◆ As of July 1993, NASULGC's membership included 167 institutions.

◆ This membership encompasses 80 public colleges and universities, 72 land-grant institutions, of which 17 are the historically black institutions created by the 1890 Second Land-grant Act, and 26 public higher education systems. (Some categories overlap.)

For further information call:

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National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
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